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stem; midrib distinct, vanishing below the apex of the leaf; leaves of the upper plane ovate, abruptly short acuminate, densely serrate-ciliate and provided with a conspicuous white margin, slightly oblique and mostly closely imbricate; spikes scarcely quadrangular, short, lax, with ovate-lanceolate bracts which are ciliate with a narrow pellucid margin.

Damp rocks and banks near Guadalajara, Mexico, 28 Sept. 1889 (C. G. Pringle, No. 2635), also 1893.

Allied to *S. Schiedeana* A. Br., but differs in the conspicuous white margins of the leaves of the upper plane. Four or occasionally three rows of cells enter into this pellucid margin, and as in the above named species each bears a small tubercle. It differs further in the shorter and thicker terminal mucro and in the character and abundance of the tooth-like cilia. In *S. Schiedeana* these are scattered, long and slender, and stand at right angles to the leaf-margin; in *S. reflexa* they are two or three times as numerous and stand like serrations for the most part, each one short and pointing forwards. In *S. reflexa* the fruiting spike is shorter and more lax, and the leaves of the lower plane are strongly recurved, leaving the white-margined upper leaves lying like overlapping scales across the upper surface of the cord-like stem.

Botanical Notes.

Pistillodia of Podophyllum stamen. Among cultivated plants it is not unusual to find instances of stamens taking on the form if not the function of pistils, the most striking examples being perhaps found among the poppies and lilies. With wild plants any such tendency is less frequent and it may be interesting to note that a student, while at class-work examining the flowers of the common mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*), called my attention to a peculiar floral structure which proved to be a stamen with the upper portion of the anther bearing a stigma of the corrugate form common to the *Podophyllum* pistil, while below the stamen was of the normal form.

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